The Pyongyang Times

No. 1 (68) THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed by cheering workers at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant where a gathering was held to greet the New Year

Photo by Choi In Yong

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets New Year With Workers

Premier Kim Il Sung went to the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant on December 31 to greet the New Year together with the workers. He was accompanied by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop and other leaders of the Party and the Government.

Labour innovators from other factories and enterprises in the city also came to the plant to greet the New Year with the Premier.

Premier Kim Il Sung arrived at the plant amid rousing cheers of the workers.

Before the gathering for greeting the New Year began, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders had talks with the workers of the plant.

Premier Kim Il Sung asked the workers about their labour and everyday life and congratulated them on the overfulfilment of the yearly plan on all indices. Then he gave words of encouragement, saying that they should achieve still greater successes in their work in the coming year.

After the talk with the workers, Premier Kim Il Sung went to the club of the plant. Women workers presented him with a bouquet of flowers and wished him long life amid cheers of the workers.

Soon members of the amateur art groups of the factories and other enterprises in the city gave performances in celebration of the New Year.

All the numbers vividly represented the militant spirit and revolutionary optimism of our people as well as the happiness and pride of the workers who are leading a hopeful life thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the Party and the Leader.

When the performances were over, Premier Kim Il Sung mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers congratulating the workers on their successful fulfilment of the annual production plan and on their successful performances that evening.

On the evening of that day, the last day of the glorious year which was full of fresh victories, the gaily-decorated club of the plant was alive with the songs and dances of the workers.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

On the occasion of the New Year 1967, the leaders of Korea exchanged messages and cards with the leaders of various foreign countries.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N. V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's notes with Comrades **Mao Tse-tung** and **Chou En-lai** of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun** with Comrades **Chu Teh** and **Chou En-lai** of the P.R.C.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., exchanged New Year's notes with **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the C.C. of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government, and **Le Thanh Nghi**, Vice-Premier of the same, who visited Korea last year.

President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly exchanged New Year's notes with **Ho Chi Minh**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message of greetings from lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Premier **Kim Il Sung** and President **Choi Yong Kun** sent a message of greetings to him.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message of greetings from **Major Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba.

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Victory Day of Cuban Revolution Marked

A Pyongyang meeting marking the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution was held on December 30 at the Moran-bong Theatre under the joint sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Cuba.

It was attended by a large number of working people, youths and students and People's Army men in the city. Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Ri Ji Yon and other responsible figures of government organs and public organizations.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy and Cuban guests in Pyongyang.

Comrade Ri Ji Yon, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed: The victory of the Cuban revolution which led to the overthrow of the dictatorship of Batista, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, ushered in a new era in the history of the Cuban people.

The speaker continued:

Today Cuba has become a fine example of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and a bastion

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Pyongyang Times

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Rumanian Communist Party; **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the R.S.R. Council of Ministers.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, exchanged the New Year's notes with **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged the New Year's notes with **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Grand People's Hural.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, exchanged the New Year's notes with **Wladislaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged the New Year's notes with **Edvard Ochab**, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers; Professor Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the G.D.R. People's Chamber; and Professor Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged respectively New Year's notes with **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Gyula Kallay**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, and **Choi Won Taek**, Chairman of the SPA of the D.P.R.K., received a message of greetings from **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; **Bohuslav Laštovicka**, Chairman of the C.S.R. National Assembly; and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the C.S.R. Government.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received respectively messages of greetings from **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from **Modibo Keita**, President of the Republic of Mali.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to **Modibo Keita**, President of the Republic of Mali.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received respectively messages of greetings from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged messages of greetings with **Abdullah Al Sallal**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE NEW YEAR

HE world is now at the outset of the New Year 1967. On this occasion we extend warm felicitations to our friends all over the world. We offer our most heartfelt greetings to our comrades-in-arms who are standing on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

We in Korea, looking back on what we had done in the past year, have just taken a vigorous first step forward in the New Year with a greater hope, courage and confidence.

The year 1966 was a year in which the moves for war of the U.S.-led imperialists had been intensified and a fierce struggle unfolded between progress and reaction, between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces on a world-wide scale.

Under such a situation last year we, by speeding up vigorously the consolidation of socialism and the development of revolution at home, made a new advance in all spheres of politics, economy, military affairs and culture and bent unstinted efforts to do our bit for the cause of anti-imperialist struggle on the international arena.

We prepared ourselves more powerfully to firmly safeguard our revolutionary gains against U.S. imperialist aggression.

In the meantime, we registered fresh successes in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and strengthened the country's economic power still more.

With the growth of our economic strength, the material and cultural living standards of the people improved further.

The complete abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind in our country relieved our peasants who had long been freed from exploitation and oppression also from the tax burdens once and for all.

Under the historic law on enabling universal compulsory seven-year technical education, our country is now able to make big progress in developing the people's education and implementing the cultural revolution.

Thanks to the State measure for reducing the working hours for working mothers with many children, they are given much material and cultural benefits.

Such successive radical measures taken by the State under the difficult condition of promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building attested to the might of our daily growing independent national economy.

Indeed, our people last year consolidated our revolutionary base as firm as a rock carrying through the Party's line of *Juche* (self-identity) in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

In the past year we further expanded state relations with a number of newly independent countries and came to have more friends and sympathizers in various parts of the world.

We are aware that still much have to be done in the New Year.

Our task ahead is to give maximum impetus to socialist construction in the northern part of Korea and further fortify our revolutionary base economically, militarily, politically and ideologically so as to cope with any contingencies on our own initiative and accomplish the task of the country's unification as early as possible.

Whenever we see another New Year in, we have a more ardent desire for national unification and think of our brothers and sisters in the South with a sense of heavy responsibility.

The year 1966 can be called a year in which South Korea turned into a complete U.S. military base for aggression and military appendage and the Pak Jung Hi gang, U.S. stooges, revealed more clearly their true colours as traitors.

Owing to the aggressive and traitorous acts committed by the American imperialists and their lackeys, the situation has become strained, and greater tribulations and calamities are being imposed upon the people in South Korea.

Last year the South Korean people, further awakened through their practical experience, waged in the teeth of the enemy's sanguinary suppression all forms of massive struggle against the policy of war, troop dispatch to Vietnam and re-invasion scheme of the Japanese militarists and for existence, democratic freedom and national unification. Thus they dealt a great blow to the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

National and class contradictions are being aggravated from day to day in South Korea at present and the general trend of developments heralds that a storm is approaching there.

At the beginning of the year, we, together with our brothers in the South, renew our determination to make 1967 a year of another advance in the struggle for the cause of the country's unification.

All the events that took place last year in the international arena served to show that the general trend of events, despite the desperate moves of the imperialists, is developing in favour of the forces of peace, national liberation and socialism and to the disadvantage of the forces of imperialism. Under these circumstances, the U.S.-led imperialists are all the more to seek an outlet in the expansion of aggression and war.

The revolutionary forces and peace-loving people of the world feel more keenly the necessity of strengthening their unity, directing the spearhead of their attack to the U.S. imperialists, and redoubling their efforts to manacle the imperialists everywhere.

In the New Year, too, we will do everything in our power to take a powerful world-wide anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front, extend all-out support to the just war of liberation of the Vietnamese people and thwart the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam.

We will continue to actively support the Cuban people in their heroic struggle for defending their revolutionary gains, fully back the Japanese people in their just struggle for the country's genuine independence and democratic development and resolutely fight against Japanese militarism.

Under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, we will as before strengthen unity with all revolutionary forces, support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and promote co-operation with all those countries that wish to have friendly relations with us.

Our course in the New Year is clear enough. We will do our best to fulfil our glorious tasks ahead.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent on December 31 a telegram of greetings to **Fidel Castro**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution and the New Year 1967.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on December 30, 1966 a telegram of greetings to **Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons, on the 7th anniversay of the independence of the Cameroons and the New Year 1967.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on December 27 a message of greetings to **El Sayed El Sadik El Mahdy**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan, on the 11th anniversary of the independence of Sudan and the New Year 1967.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in reply to his telegram sent on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on December 27 a message from **King Mohammed Idris el Senussi** of the Kingdom of Lybia in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Lybia's independence.

KOREA—U. A. R. TRADE PROTOCOL

The 1967 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic was signed in Cairo last December 27.

Under the protocol, the D.P.R.K. will supply the U.A.R. with machinery, various kinds of structural steel, chemical products, foodstuff and other commodities and the U.A.R. will provide Korea with ginned cotton, yarn and other goods.

The protocol was signed respectively by Bang Tae Ryul, leader of the Korean government trade delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and by Mohamed Abas Zegl, leader of the U.A.R. government trade delegation and Vice-Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade.

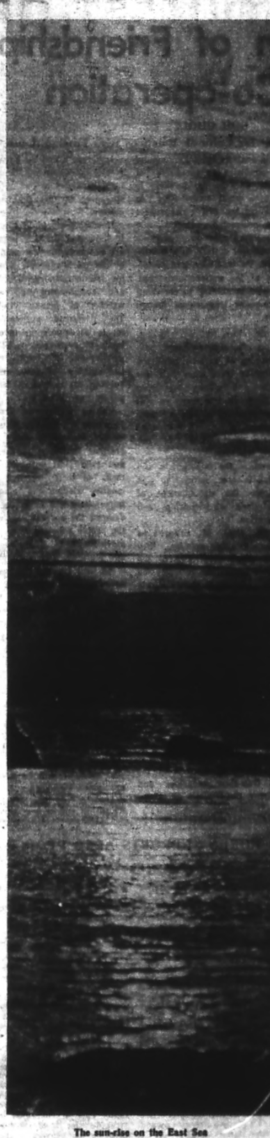
Cambodian Ambassador to Korea Appointed

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, newly appointed Samreth Soth as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Greetings to Iranian Students

The Korean Students' Committee sent a telegram of greetings to the sixth conference of the Students' Federation of Iran.

The telegram wished the Iranian students fresh success in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle and in the struggle for the defence of democratic freedom and students' rights.



The sun-rise on the East Sea

Solidarity Week to Support Nat'l-Liberation Struggle of Peoples of Three Continents

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity discussed, at its plenary session on December 29, 1966, the call of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization for observing a "Week of International Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples" from January 3 to 10, 1967 according to the decision of the first conference of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity.

Present on the occasion were Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, its members and functionaries of various social organizations and the pressmen.

The meeting decided to designate the period from January 3 to 10, 1967 **as a "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples"** in order to further strengthen the solidarity with the peoples of the three continents who are fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, for national liberation and consolidation of independence. During the week, mass rallies will be held and mass movements will be unfolded in various areas of the Republic to strengthen militant solidarity with the peoples of the three continents in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Korea Supports Arab People's Just Struggle

Korean A-A Solidarity Committee Issues Statement

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued on December 28 a statement, condemning the Israeli expansionists for their recent criminal acts committed against Arabs by intruding into the border areas of Syria and Jordan, killing peaceable people, destroying their houses and taking away their properties.

The statement scathingly condemns Israel, a tool of aggression set up by the U.S. imperialists through the illegal use of the United Nations, which has served as a faithful U.S. lackey from the first day of its founding and committed, at U.S. instigation, most shameless brigandish acts, threatening peace and security of the Arab people.

Vehemently denouncing in the name of the Korean people the U.S. imperialists who not only egged on Israel to military provocations but encouraged it in aggression by mobilising their sixth fleet, in an attempt to strangulate the struggle of the Arab people for national liberation and independence, the statement continues:

This is part of the U.S. imperialists' overall aggressive machinations against the Asian and African peoples and a criminal act opposing the Arab people and the world's peace-loving people

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Reply to Cambodian Foreign Minister

Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the D.P.R.K. sent on December 30 a telegram to Norodom Purissara, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia in reply to the latter's letter of December 21, 1966. The Cambodian Foreign Minister in his letter strongly denounced American imperialism and the puppet clique of South Korea for their provocations against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line and clarified the position of the Royal Government of Cambodia which supports the struggle of the Korean people.

Korean Foreign Minister said in his telegram that the support of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia greatly encouraged the Korean people in their just struggle for accomplishing the unification of their country by themselves in a peaceful manner, and continued: We reaffirm that the people and Government of the D.P.R.K. stand four-square behind the valiant people of Cambodia in their struggle for defending the independence, neutrality and the entire territory of their country and give active support to their just fight.

Korean Foreign Minister expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries would, in the future too, continue to expand and strengthen in the common struggle against imperialism.

Victory Day of Cuban Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

spiring force for the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American peoples.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have resorted to every conceivable machination to strangulate the Cuban revolution, he said that they cannot bar the road ahead of the Cuban people firmly united around the Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

Emphasizing the struggle of the Cuban people who are building socialism under the very nose of U.S. imperialism is a just struggle for defending the socialist camp and safeguarding the interests of the revolution in Latin America and the world, the reporter went on:

At present, it is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the Latin-American peoples to safeguard the Cuban revolution from the aggression of U.S. imperialism and render positive assistance to Cuba in socialist construction.

Our Party and people fully support the just stand of the Cuban Communist Party and Government which are fighting resolutely against U.S. imperialism, correctly leading revolution and construction in Cuba and struggling for the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international Communist movement.

Noting that the fraternal Cuban Communist Party and people are rendering unstinted assistance to the Vietnamese people even under the difficult conditions in which they are fighting face to face with U.S. imperialism, the reporter said: The Cuban Communist Party and people are commanding respect of the world progressive people for their lofty internationalist principle.

Today when the U.S. imperialists are escalating the Vietnam war, he said, the countries of the socialist camp and the world's progressive peoples should pool their strength and render more active and all-round assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

The broad anti-imperialist forces, he said, should unite as one and deal powerful blows to the U.S. imperialists in all areas and on every front in the world and bind them hand and foot.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa spoke next.

Reviewing the historical course of the Cuban revolution, he said: Today the Cuban people are rallied closer than ever before around the Communist Party and Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of its Central Committee.

The Cuban revolutionary armed forces are fully prepared to shatter any aggression of the imperialists at one stroke.

Cuba will actively help the struggle of those peoples who are still subjected to exploitation and oppression by old and new colonialism and imperialism.

The Ambassador called for the unity of the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces of the world in the struggle against the imperialists at the present juncture.

At a mass meeting in Pyongyang during his visit to Korea, Deputy Prime Minister Raul Castro explained the identity of views between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Fidel Castro. This not only gave inspiration to the peoples of the two countries but indicated a correct line of joint action and struggle of all peoples of the socialist camp for accelerating the downfall of U.S. imperialism, the biggest enemy of mankind.

Military Armistice Commission Meeting Held

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, strongly protested to the U.S. side against its continued dispatch of naval craft into the eastern coastal waters of our side and against its armed attack on our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

At the 237th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, Major General Pak Jung Guk said that the U.S.

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Hearty Greetings to Burmese People

On January 4, the Burmese people marks the 19th anniversary of their country's independence.

The people of Korea are extending their hearty greetings to the people of Burma on the occasion of the latters' red-letter day.

The intelligent and courageous people of Burma marked a new epoch in their history by casting away the long years of imperialist rule and winning national independence in 1948 through their arduous struggle.

Since their independence, the people of Burma, who embarked upon the independent development holding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, have made a sound advance in their work for consolidating their national independence and creating an independent national economy and culture.

The Burmese Government nationalized the estates of foreign monopolies that had seized the economic artery of Burma, banned their business activities and has held fast to an independent line of building a national economy. As a result, a new development has begun.

Agricultural production has begun to show brisk signs thanks to the resolute steps taken by the Burmese Government to restrict the feudal exploitation in the countryside and extensively reclaim the waste land.

Successes of great significance have also been achieved in the fields of education, culture and public health.

The Government of Burma is pursuing an independent peace-loving foreign policy and enjoying deserving support from the peoples of various countries for its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist position.

Korea and Burma are related to each other by the common ideals of opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the cause of peace and national independence. The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Burma have developed through the increasing economic and cultural exchanges and mutual visits.

The Korean people boundlessly treasure the relations of friendship with the Burmese people and firmly believe these relations will be further developed.

Greeting the New Year 1967, I extend my warmest felicitations to the friends in all lands who are striving for friendship among nations, social progress and flowering of culture.

Whenever the New Year comes round, I usually reflect on what happened in the old year and remember with pleasure those friends and comrades abroad with whom I worked together to do fine things and deepen friendship.

In 1966, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, working for the furtherance of cultural exchange and the development of friendly ties with the peoples of various countries, conducted interchange with people of many countries and made friends with a large number of people.

In the past year we exchanged with Asian, African, Latin-American and other countries delegations in the fields of literature, arts, science, education, the press and sports.

The year 1966 was marked by the promotion of relations between friendship societies and by the frequent mutual visits. There were exchanges of films, exhibits, books and materials on culture and arts.

We regard these undertakings as big successes and review them with great satisfaction.

The exchange, mutual visit and contacts in many spheres, needless to say, promote mutual understanding and strengthen friendly ties among nations. They also help enrich our experience and knowledge and develop mutual co-operation in our endeavours for progress and prosperity.

Last year, through cultural exchanges and friendly visits, we introduced to the foreigners our achievements in national culture and arts, science and education, studied the valuable successes and experience of foreign countries and acquainted ourselves better with the aspiration and struggle of the people in those countries.

In every country they visited, our delegations were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality of the people there, met many public figures and established good relations with them.

On the other hand, foreign guests visiting our country highly appreciated the results gained by our people and expressed deep understanding of and sympathy with our people's struggle.

Availing myself of this opportunity I express once again, through the Pyongyang Times, my heartfelt thanks to our friends abroad who showed profound friendly feelings and brotherhood towards our country and our people's cause. I also express our support to and solidarity with them in their struggle.

Cultural exchange and mutual co-operation among nations today are closely associated with the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

To fight against the vandalism of the imperialists and colonialists, check the infiltration of the reactionary, decadent culture and build a new national culture by carrying forward the nation's fine heritage — this is a pressing, common task set especially before the peoples of Asian, African and Latin-American countries who have risen up to build a new life.

Reciprocal co-operation among these countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is making a good contribution to liquidating the evil consequences of the protracted colonial rule and building and developing a new national culture in conformity with the traditions and peculiarities of the nations concerned. It is also conducing to enriching the common treasure of human culture.

In the future, too, we will conduct an extensive exchange with the peoples of various countries, and thereby learn from their fine successes and exchange experience with them. In this way, we will do our best to further promote our concerted forward movement and the development of our friendly relations.

Nowadays the imperialists and colonialists are hampering in every way the development of our relations of friendship and co-operation.

In the field of culture as well as in other spheres, they have a great abhorrence of the mutual co-operation between the peoples and their concerted efforts for the attainment of the common goal.

Thus the imperialists and colonialists are resorting to every conceivable means to obstruct the construction of a national culture by the peoples engaged in building a new life and are viciously scheming to undermine the relations of co-operation between these peoples.

They are spreading their corrupt, reactionary culture and way of life in different parts of the world, trampling underfoot and destroying the legacies of others' national culture.

In South Korea the Yankees are ruthlessly destroying the fine cultural heritages of our nation and spreading the decadent American culture.

Developments in Vietnam clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are not only the common enemy of the world's people who stand for freedom, independence, peace and social progress but the wrecker of human civilization. The American aggressors are murdering innocent people mercilessly by every conceivable brutal method and committing the bestial atrocity of destroying and burning all that the Vietnamese people have created.

But no matter how frantically they may try, the imperialists will neither be able to stamp out the precious traditions of the people and their firm will nor deprive them of their resourceful and creative wisdom and talents. The imperialists will never be able to dampen the earnest aspiration of the people who are determined to move forward, helping each other and learning from each other, or break their friendly ties which are growing from day to day.

The people who have been awakened in the course of the grim ordeals of history and who possess a deep sense of responsibility for human culture will certainly foil all the schemes of the imperialists and pave the highway towards broader co-operation and friendship.

I whole-heartedly wish yet greater success and happiness in the New Year to our close friends abroad who are striving for justice and progress and hope the year of 1967 will be a year of prodigious significance in the development of our relations of friendship and co-operation.

Our Hope in 1967:

Promotion of Friendship And Co-operation

SOH CHOL,
President of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

Happy New Year! Photo by Ri Nam-Ho

KOREA SUPPORTS ARAB PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 3)

who value national independence and dignity.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are instigating West Germany and their satellites to supply the Israeli expansionists with large quantities of weapons and knocking them together with Israel in armed aggression against the Arab people, the statement says:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea and the Israeli reactionary clique supported and "aided" each other in the Suez war and the Korean war and today they have formed the "ROK-Israel Association" and are stepping up collusion in the political, military and other spheres.

U.S. imperialism and its accomplice are the common enemy of the Korean and Arab peoples.

Recalling that lately the Syrian government seized the properties of the U.S.-British-French owned "Iraq Petroleum Company" (IPC) and closed its oil pipelines, the statement says:

The Korean people fully support the step of the Syrian government and all measures of the Arab states against the military provocations by U.S. imperialism and Israel.

The statement continues:

In the future, too, the Korean people will support with all their might the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their just struggle for the liberation and independence of their countries and firmly join hands with them in the common struggle against imperialism. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must take their blood-stained hands off Palestine and the Arab land.

The Korean people are convinced that the Arab people who have a tradition of anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and independence will certainly emerge victorious in their struggle for frustrating all aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, the statement concludes.

My New Year's Wish:

Let's Make 1967 A Year of Closer Solidarity

KIM WAL RYONG,
Chairman of Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

Greeting the New Year, I, along with the entire people of Korea, extend warm felicitations and greetings to our comrades-in-arms and all the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The past year was a year of great significance for us Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

The historic Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America held early last year and a number of resolutions adopted at the conference were of very weighty import in our common struggle against imperialism and gave a greater encouragement to us in our struggle.

They also represented a telling blow to the imperialists engrossed in aggression and war.

The Korean people, together with their friends in Asia, Africa and Latin America, look back with satisfaction on the achievements made in the past year in embodying the ideas of the Tri-continental Conference.

The friends on the three continents in response to the calls of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the national committees for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave active support to the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle against U.S. aggression and manifested firm solidarity with the Korean people in their fight for the unification of their country. And they extended unanimous support to and solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and Zimbabwe in their just struggle for national independence and liberation, and expressed militant solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the Congo (K) and Venezuela in support of their liberation struggle.

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples on the strength of their cohesion administered heavy blows to the U.S.-led imperialists and old and new colonialists and marked a remarkable advance in revolution.

Last year the Korean people had mass rallies and other functions, on the occasion of days and weeks of solidarity with other peoples including the "day of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle" and the "week of supporting the Palestinian people's struggle."

Through lecture meetings, photo exhibitions and other functions we acquainted broad sections of our people with the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and old and new colonialism and through publications voiced our unreserved support to the unshakable position of the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Mali, Syria, Algeria, Tanzania and other African countries as well as in the countries of the Near and Middle East fighting in defence of national dignity and sovereignty.

Our unity, mutual support and co-operation were the source of our giant strength in our just struggle against the policy of aggression and war followed by the U.S.-led imperialists and for national independence and liberation, peace and security.

We are most grateful to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for their support to the Korean people in the latter's struggle for the unification of their country and socialist construction.

I am deeply confident that in the New Year, too, the solidarity among the peoples on the three continents will be further strengthened in the common struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists.

Particularly, the current situation calls for the further strengthening of friendship, solidarity and co-operation among the world's peoples and for a more extensive and effective common struggle against imperialism.

The imperialists are not only unwilling to quit colonies but also are trying a hundred and one ways to retain even an inch of more land.

They are suppressing the national-liberation movement of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and stepping up sabotages and schemes for subversion of governments against newly independent nations.

They resort openly to war, and, at the same time, interfere in the internal affairs of the newly independent nations and commit aggression to convert them into their colonies and military bases, using "aid" as an allurement.

The American imperialists are conducting armed interventions in Vietnam, Laos and Dominica, instigate the Israeli expansionists to jeopardize peace and security in Syria and other nations of the Near and Middle East, and are encroaching upon the sovereignty of Cuba and Cambodia.

The Japanese militarists are seeking to realise their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with American backing.

U.S. imperialism today is No. 1 target in the struggle of the people all over the world as the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the most heinous enemy of the world's people.

Only by launching a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism can world peace be safeguarded and can the people win victory in their revolutionary struggle.

We believe the New Year will be the year of a great step forward towards realising the common struggle of the world's people against imperialism and forming an anti-imperialist united front. I hope this year will be the year of closer solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and of great victories in their struggle for freedom, independence and prosperity.

Dear friends, I wish you good health and happiness, and brilliant successes in your struggle in the New Year.

National Day of Sudanese People

January 1, 1967 marks the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Sudan.

The Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Sudanese people who are celebrating their national day on the first day of the year.

After the achievement of independence, the Sudanese people have been staunchly fighting for the preservation of their national independence frustrating various designs of the imperialists and colonialists for hampering their independent development.

The Sudanese people have been striving for the liquidation of the aftermath of the protracted colonial rule, the national discord and antagonism, and for the attainment of the nation's integrity and independent development.

The U.S. and British imperialists who are afraid of the union of Sudan and her independent development are committing all sorts of subversive and disruptive acts by instigating their lackeys to wreck the unity of the Sudanese people and tear South Sudan away.

Whatever plots they may weave, however, the imperialists will never be able to thwart the aspirations of the Sudanese people for the development of a united country.

The question of South Sudan is an internal affair of the Sudanese people themselves and it is the legitimate right of the Sudanese people to solve this problem by themselves.

Holding fast to the foreign policy based on neutrality and non-alignment, the Sudanese people have consistently endeavoured for the complete liberation of Africa and the unity of anti-imperialist forces.

The Korean people who are closely united with the Sudanese people by the bonds of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle sincerely rejoice over the achievements scored by the Sudanese people in their struggle for national integrity and for a new life.

They wish the Sudanese people new successes in their just cause in the New Year.

"PLUM BLOSSOMS"

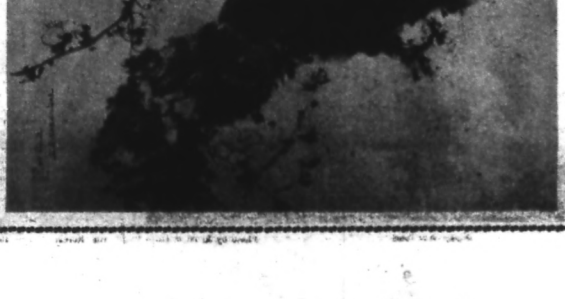
People welcome you plum blossoms as gladly as they do the approaching spring. Early spring, when everything still remains under snow outdoors showing no sign of thawing, you bloom up beautifully, proudly showing off your vitality. The first to bloom in early spring, you are called the pioneer of flowers, the blossom adorning the first month of the year.

You have come out on the window-sill when out of doors snow is falling. Breathing a sweet smell you herald the approaching of spring.

Admiring you, neat and clear, I feel new joy welling up within me.

Sketching you on the New Year's Day, I do not feel I am old, though on the wrong side of 50. I feel the flush of life again like you plant blossoms.

Article and drawing
by Ri Suk Ho



On the 8th Anniversary of the Victory of the Cuban Revolution

LAZARO VIGOA
Cuban Ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

Every new anniversary of the triumph of our Revolution is a new step forward on the revolutionary and anti-imperialist path the Cuban people is marching on. On the occasion of such anniversaries, we must have a short halt in marching, in order to analyze our perspectives, balance the accounts of our successes and mistakes, and, in the meantime, keep a watchful eye on the reefs to be met with in the future course of our irreconcilable struggle against U.S. imperialism, and for the construction of socialism and communism.

The former situation of our country in a 57 year long dependent bourgeois republican state, under the economic semi-colonial control of the United States, differed not too much from the present situation of numerous countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Despite the proverbial wealth of our country's natural resources, there were hundreds of thousands of jobless people; there were too feudal residues in agriculture, a sad want of medical assistance for the toiling people, a rather big percentage of illiteracy race discrimination, and, as if it were not enough indeed, crimes, thefts and humiliations, which the dictatorship of Batista, a faithful prosecutor of the Yankees' designs, had put in practice. In a word, that former Cuba, till January 1st, 1959, was a vivid and eloquent example of the so-called 'Free World,' in which a minority of exploiters used to live as in a highly developed capitalist country, while the major part of the people felt in their own flesh the pinching meaning of this euphemism of a definition, "a country in a process of development."

Facing that terrible reality, the noblest and purest nucleus of the Cuban Youth rose on the footprints of a Cuban tradition of rebeldom against oppression since the time of the Spanish Conquistadores and Cacique Hatuey's resistance, and the Thirty Year War of Independence, till Moncada and Sierra Maestra epics, in which our Youth, our workers and peasants were in the vanguard of the armed struggle, emerging from the inexhaustible quarry of the people, from among whom numerous cadres and military chiefs appeared, as Major Camilo Cienfuegos, who developed the armed struggle, that is, the highest stage of the people's revolutionary war.

Thanks to our own efforts, we kept marching till January 1st, 1959 through the insurrectional process.

Since the very moment the Revolution took possession of the State machinery till nowadays, a guerilla spirit and morale of the offensive has been flourishing without agreeing not a single minute's truce to the imperialist enemy.

After the victory of January 1st, 1959, the genuine revolutionary forces, with Major Fidel Castro at their head, needed but a few months' term to punish the war criminals of Batista's clique, promulgate an agrarian reform, that actually was a profound agrarian revolution, and nationalize the chief enterprises of the country, which belonged to Yankee monopolies and their Cuban agents.

While those vertiginous changes were taking place in the socio-economic structures of the nation, we kept reorganizing our revolutionary armed forces at full speed so that they were able to support and defend the new Life, which was beginning to surge.

So, when Kennedy's government kept directly supporting the invasion in Bahia de Cochinos, our revolutionary army and militia made all C.I.A. and Pentagon plans ignominiously fail. This battle has become a synonym of the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism in Latin America, and we are quite sure now that such synonymity will happen to be given a series of defeats and fiascos of the Yankees in Latin America, so that it will be told by the historians in the Future.

After that military and political victory, with the same morale of the offensive, we rushed forward to a new battlefield, to defeat illiteracy and ignorance, being both the combined factors in imperialist exploitation.

That anti-illiteracy campaign was but the beginning of the cyclopean efforts we have been making in Cuba, thanks to which we are able to say now with legitimate pride that in no other country of Latin America children and youth have so many opportunities of learning and enjoying an education in all fields of science, culture and morality.

Furthermore, the diverse revolutionary forces kept purifying and tempering themselves through a process that overcame its natural hardships, and then rallying into one combat detachment, the Cuban Communist Party, that is, all the revolutionary militants, headed by their First General Secretary, Major Fidel Castro.

At its present stage, our Revolution is maturing more and more, while assimilating its experience, and it is keeping its offensive power, and is fully devoting itself to our country's economic construction, in order to overcome, as soon as possible, all consequences and hindrances taken over from the socio-economically backward State we have just finished destroying.

But we have to sum up our own mistakes, our lack of experience, and other shortcomings. We, nevertheless, eight years after that January 1st, have the actual opportunity of telling the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples that only by a few minutes' flight or a few hours' cruise from the imperialist lair, the Red banner of the first workers' and peasants' power in the Western Hemisphere is fluttering, and that this very people, masters of their own resources, are now to get the biggest sugar cane crop in their history, just now in 1967, despite all the blockades and economic restrictive measures, which Wall Street and the White House are pretending to impose us.

Our agriculture, having the sugar cane production as its core, is developing at a giant's pace, for instance, in the breeding line, a basic branch of our economy, in which science and modern technique are the only guarantee of success, we already had last year 1,900,000 cows under the artificial insemination plan.

Plenty of similar successes can be given as examples, but the palpitating reality is more important than figures, and this very reality is open to view in the fact that, in our country, despite the blockade of the Yankees, both agricultural production and cattle breeding are increasing, our foreign trade is expanding, and the people's needs are basically satisfied, so as to supply everybody equally, while the actual standards of many other countries in Latin America are quite different from ours.

All these achievements of the Cuban revolution are the genuine products of a self-sacrificing and self-renouncing toiling people who is constantly living in a revolutionary watchfulness, grasping a tool in one hand and a rifle in the other.

That is why we everyday are making our defences stronger and stronger, and why our revolutionary armed forces, as they now are perfectly trained and equipped, are ready to squash any vain attempt of the imperialists, and, not only this, our men and women are ready to follow the example of Major Ernesto Che Guevara, and will not fail to evidence our active and militant solidarity to those who have to hold out anywhere against exploitation and suppression of old and new colonialists and imperialists.

This behaviour of our people was evidenced at the Tricontinental Conference held in Havana about a year ago. There, a line of profoundly anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle was taken, which corresponds to the interests and aspirations of all the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

That is why we are particularly pleased that this Eighth Anniversary of Our Revolution coincides with the first anniversary of the First Conference for Solidarity Among the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples, and that the accords and conclusions adopted by that great forum of the world's revolutionaries are today still more actively applied.

Within the context of our anniversary there is a factor of much importance, which inspires and gives us more courage in our struggle; that is the transcendental battle waged in Southeast Asia, as it is now raging in the universal irreconcilability of the people over there with imperialism.

The only thing that matters is the determination of our brothers in South and North Vietnam, with which they will stand and fight for five, ten or twenty years. And the Cuban people too are ready to support Vietnam and fight shoulder to shoulder with her for five, ten or twenty years!

So we speak because the Vietnamese brothers are presently fighting not only for their independence and happiness but both the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are defending the integrity of the socialist camp, the honour of the international communist and workers movement and the anti-imperialist revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This profound solidarity, which is felt for Vietnam in our island, is so much felt for the noble Korean people.

Especially in the course of last year, Korean-Cuban friendship and solidarity were further developed and reinforced on the occasion of the visit of the Delegation of our Party and Government to the Country of Morning Freshness. Our leaders, President Dorticos and Vice-Premier Major Raul Castro, were profoundly choked with emotion by the brotherly welcome of Comrades Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, and the entire Korean people. Mutual understanding and most sincere co-operation between both Parties and Governments were perfectly cemented, and as a token of this mutual concordance, nothing more evident can be taken than the following quotation from the Korean-Cuban joint declaration:

"The Cuban Delegation pays high tribute to the successes the Korean people have scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party,

(Continued on Page 7)

Right: In face of the aggressive scheme and threat of U.S. imperialism, the Cuban people always maintain vigilance

Below: Cuban workers marching in parade carrying their national flag with them

Just Action of Cambodian Gov't

Recently the Royal Government of Cambodia expelled the consul general of the puppet regime in South Korea from Phnom Penh and severed all relations with the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is quite a right action which is in accord with the national interests and dignity of Cambodia. And, at the same time, this represents another blow to the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who have conducted incessant hostile acts against Cambodia.

Whenever the United States sustained severe reverses in Vietnam it has committed vicious acts against Cambodia fighting in defence of national independence.

The United States is drawing its puppets in Thailand and South Vietnam as well as the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea into the anti-Cambodia actions.

The Pak Jung Hi clique behave as recklessly in the anti-Cambodia moves as in the war of aggression in Vietnam, in order to carry out the instructions of their American patron.

Recently the "Minister of National Defence" of the puppet Seoul regime announced that they "will throw the South Korean troops into the border areas of Cambodia whenever it is necessary to do so from the operational point of view."

The Pak Jung Hi clique have long been conducting anti-Cambodia activities.

The U.S. puppets in Seoul, the "servants of Washington," as the Cambodian daily **La Nouvelle Dépêche** put it, have long been engrossed through publications in wanton interventions in the internal affairs of Cambodia, in the slander and calumny of the leaders of the Royal Government of Cambodia and other hostile acts.

It is an open secret that the consulate general of the puppet Seoul regime in Phnom Penh served Washington through its espionage activities against Cambodia.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are playing the dirty role of the agent in the U.S. aggression against the independent national states in Asia just as the Israeli reactionaries and the racialists of the Republic of South Africa do in the Near and Middle East and in Africa.

The severance of all relations with the Pak Jung Hi clique is a just action which is in accord with the will of the Cambodian people who treasure national dignity and love justice and with the aim of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people, along with the Asian and African peoples, extend firm solidarity with the Royal Government and people of Cambodia in their struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys.

Pyongyang Song and Dance Company Performs in Havana

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Company is giving performances in Havana, drawing big crowds.

Its premiere at the "Garcia Lodca" Theatre on December 25 took the audience by storm. The spectators all rose and sent a storm of applause when the Korean singers finished singing "Boatman's Song in Bopsong Bay" and Cuban folk song "Beautiful Cuba."

When the men's chorus sang "July 26 March" the audience joined it.

A big hit was the group dance "Arduous March" depicting the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare led by Premier Kim Il Sung in 1930's. A thunderous applause broke out when it was staged.

The dance "Cuba, a Land of Heroes" decorated the last scene of the stage. When the dancers danced with the national flags of Korea and Cuba in the van, the audience shouted, clapping their hands: "Long live Korea!" "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

(KCNA)

"SEOUL LEAVES"

LA NOUVELLE DEPECHE'S EDITORIAL

A Cambodian paper, **La Nouvelle Dépêche**, recently issued an editorial under the headline "Seoul Leaves" in connection with Cambodia's severance of consular relations with the South Korean puppets.

Noting that Cambodia's severance of consular relations with the puppet regime of South Korea once again shows that a country pursuing the policy of true national independence, peace, progress and social justice cannot co-exist with lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, the paper wrote:

The Cambodian people, far from desiring maintenance of relations with Washington's servants, are rejoicing over the severance of relations with Seoul and the closure of the South Korean consulate general, a den of spies. This will better the situation in Cambodia. For the less there are open or disguised spies of U.S. imperialism in our country the more the security of our country and our system will be consolidated.

All the Cambodian people know the word Seoul as a synonym for fraud and disgrace. Isn't it the South Korean puppet regime that has offered more cannon fodder than any other satellites for Washington's dirty aggressive war against the Vietnamese people? It is true that this regime can be compared only with the cursed clique of Chiang Kai-shek who have sold out even their marrows to the U.S., isn't it?

Doesn't this puppet regime act most positively on the order of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and similar organs of America in all the areas of Asia where it has set up its representations with the aim of sowing the seeds of discord, disorder and unrest in the nations where Washington feels the need of changing the government?

The neutral, independent, peace-loving and anti-imperialist Cambodia has nothing to lose by severing its relations with Seoul.

It is rather the contrary.

A proverb goes: It is better at times to be alone than to have a bad friend.

In fact, we have not a few true friends. It is not sorry for us to have Seoul departed. Rather, the contrary is true.

(KCNA)

Seoul Regime—U.S. Docile Instrument

Cambodian Information Ministry Issues Statement

The Information Ministry of the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement at the end of 1966 against the declaration of the puppet Defence Minister of South Korea that the South Korean troops may be dispatched at any time into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and up to the frontier of Cambodia to prevent the "infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam."

The statement said:

The dispatch of the South Korean forces to the proximity of the Cambodian frontier means that innocent peasants of Cambodia may be shot by new aggressors coming to join those who have for years been bombing and killing the peaceable inhabitants in the Cambodian border areas. It also means that the South Korean regime is preparing for the concentration of its troops in the frontier area of a neutral state in flagrant violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter—and all principles of international law.

At the same time, it means that the Seoul regime is becoming a more docile instrument of the United States and an active accomplice of the South Vietnamese regime to exert intolerable pressure on peaceful and neutral Cambodia and force her to renounce her policy of non-alignment, the statement pointed out.

(KCNA)

MAC MEETING

(Continued from Page 3)

side illegally dispatched its naval vessels of various types into the eastern coastal waters of our side on 39 occasions from December 16 to 29.

He also pointed to the fact that on December 26, 12 armed bandits of the U.S. side, under the command of an officer, sneaked into the areas of our side at around 15 hours five minutes, launched a vicious armed attack on our sentry post, firing all at once scores of bullets, and took to their heels southward at around 15 hours ten minutes.

These intrusions on the sea and the armed attack of the U.S. side patently prove that the U.S. side is still resorting to the reckless schemes for aggravating tension in Korea and unleashing a new war.

Our side cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that recently the U.S. side, while making feverish preparations for launching a new war by introducing various new-type weapons and combat equipment in large quantities into South Korea, is successively sending a flotilla of naval craft into the coastal waters of our side and openly perpetrating armed attacks against our side by mobilising armed gangs.

In order to prevent the recurrence of hostile acts and maintain the armistice, an immediate end should be put to the reckless hostilities on the part of the U.S. side.

If the U.S. side continues to run roughshod, defying the repeated protests and warnings of our side, it will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

In connection, Major General Pak strongly demanded the U.S. side to thoroughly probe into the recent intrusions on the sea and armed attack, strictly punish all those involved in them, take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of similar hostile acts and report the results to the Armistice Commission.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

According to news reports from Tokyo, Japan's House of Representatives was formally dissolved on December 27 last year and January 29 was appointed for new election.

The recent dissolution of the House of Representatives represents a victory for the democratic forces of Japan and a heavy blow to the present ruling circles of Japan led by Sato.

Sato reshuffled his Cabinet three times in two years and seven months since the formation of his Cabinet.

The Sato Cabinet has consistently pursued the policy of following the United States and an anti-popular policy by steadily raising prices, actively cooperating with the United States in its aggression in Vietnam, concluding the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," plotting to revise the Constitution for overseas dispatch of the Japanese forces, incessantly making onslaught on parliamentary democracy, to wreck it and by intensifying the espionage-terror rule.

The reactionary policies of the Sato Cabinet naturally met with the resolute opposition of the democratic forces at home.

And the repeated bribery scandals dished black deals and the corruption of the Sato Cabinet aroused a sharp denunciation by public opinion and broad sections of the Japanese people came out in strong demand of the dissolution of the Diet. The Sato Government was compelled to dissolve the Cabinet in less than a month after the third Cabinet reshuffle.

Anniversary Of Cuban Revolution

(Continued from Page 6)

headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean people have converted their once backward country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state through the Chollima movement.

"In face of the situation created in recent years, the Korean Workers' Party is further consolidating, politically, economically and militarily, the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country by carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

"The military line of the Party, the main content of which is to place the entire people under arms, turn the whole land into a fortress, train the army into an army of cadres and modernize it, is being pushed through successfully.

"The Cuban Delegation considers that all this constitutes a solid material guarantee for the self-dependent unification of Korea and makes the eastern post of the socialist camp an impregnable fortress.

"The Cuban Delegation denounces the U.S. imperialists who, usurping the signboard of the United Nations, are occupying South Korea and pursuing a policy of converting it into a colony and military base, and are preparing a new war against the Korean people, and fully supports the struggle of the Korean people for the self-dependent unification of the country.

"The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea without delay, the United Nations must dissolve the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and the question of Korea's unification should be settled by the Korean people themselves by peaceful means on a democratic basis, without any interference from outside."

As a matter of fact, very little can be added to what our leaders wrote down in those few lines, and we will only say that their indignation is our own regarding the continuous aggressive and provocative acts of the Yankees and their South Korean puppets on the Demarcation Line, and we are sure of making this our indignation become an active and militant solidarity in case of need.

Regarding the situation in which more than twenty million South Korean citizens are suffering and aching because of the artificial partition of the country, our people have always demonstrated their support and sympathy towards the tenacious struggle of the students, workers and peasants in South Korea against Pak Jung Hi's fascist clique and the Yankee occupation-and-colonialist regime.

We are fully convinced that the day will come on which the entire Korean peninsula and people will together be able to build up a new world, the one of socialism and communism, under the well-tempered and sagacious leadership of the W.P.K. and their beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great friend of the Cuban people.

I now avail myself of this occasion of the Eighth Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution and of the New Year to express our most sincere gratitude to the Party, the Government and the people of the D.P.R.K. for the sympathy and support they always give us.

We also are anxious to express our best kind wishes to our Korean brothers for happiness, welfare and successes year in year out in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

A Day in a Residential Unit

A backyard of an apartment house standing along the street by the riverside in East Pyongyang. Many children were bent on a snow fight from the early morning. The children of one side, finding themselves on the defensive, took off even their fur caps and overcoats defying the bitter cold and mounted counter-attacks.

In the meantime, in a corner of the playground a little girl made a snowman and put a cardboard hat on its head.

Their Wish

"Whom are you modelling, girl?"

"This is To, a brave Vietnamese girl," she answered and then said, half to herself:

"If there were two baskets, this To, using the belt here, could carry ammunition to the front where her uncles are fighting against the Yankees..."

Another girl playing by her was giving a helping hand to her.

"Ju Ra, I will fetch my toy baskets."

She hurried home and came back with two baskets in her hands. In a moment the snowman turned in o a Vietnamese girl "student transporting ammunition to the front.

Two girls clapped their hands and stamped the ground for joy when a man was coming up to me. He gazed at me with curiosity. I exchanged greetings with him. He was surgeon Jo Byong Sam working at the hospital attached to Pyongyang Medical College.

As soon as he came to know who I was, his reserve melted away.

He said:

"The children today are quite different from what we were in their age. In those days, we made grandpa snowmen at best. No snow model like this one—a fighting Vietnamese girl—was ever made in those days. Nowadays, even the hearts of little girls overflow with the feeling of international solidarity."

Our conversation drifted to the revolutionary events taking place in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world. He grew excited every now and then. This was, I thought, something unusual about a doctor who, people know, has a soft temper characteristic of his profession.

Saying good-bye to me, he said: "Comrade reporter, I shall be happy if you will convey my New Year greetings to the Vietnamese brothers and our fighting friends the world over, through your paper."

Father and Daughter

"Ju Ra," I said, "you seem to have the makings of a sculptor in you."

"No," the girl who had brought those two toy baskets broke in. "Ju Ra plays the violin well. She carried off the second prize at a national children's art festival last autumn. Ju Ra's father, they say, wants to make a violinist of her."

"Who is Ju Ra's father?"

"He is Ri Mun Sop," answered Ju Ra.

"Ri Mun Sop? Are you then the daughter of producer Ri Mun Sop?"

She nodded. She turned out to be second daughter of producer Ri Mun Sop who, when I met him on the evening of the New Year Day at the State Opera House, invited me to come to his home this morning in residential unit No. 30, Sinri-dong, Dongdaewon District, East Pyongyang.

We talked about the opera "Son Hui" which he was soon to produce on the stage and his previous works—opera "The Moon over Gumran Castle" and opera "Speak, Ye Forest!"

He told me he was planning to write a libretto in the New Year. I learned the plan had already been shaped. His new opera is about a girl signaller of a coast-battery of the Korean People's Army during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

At a critical moment when after all her comrades-in-arms fell down, Yankee soldiers were closing in upon her to capture her alive, she calmly radioed the last report to her unit, holding handgrenade in one hand.

The producer said that the advice of his eldest daughter Nam I, a pianist at the February 8th Film Studio, was helpful.

"Even until recently, I thought she was too young to advise me about stage production. But as you see, I had a wrong notion. She gives me useful advices," he said with a broad smile and spoke of some of her advices.

Listening to him, I thought that the famous producer, free and easy and open-minded, and his daughter were happy people.

He has in his daughter a counsellor in his professional activities.

Grandchildren Make "Sebae"

I decided to pass the day at this residential unit on the river side street in East Pyongyang.

I wanted to know how 103 people of 18 households in this residential unit would spend their holiday.

People of various walks of life live in the residential unit—weavers, repairmen, grinding machine operators, boilers, salesmen, book-keepers, teachers, doctors, reporters, scholars, designers, film producers, etc.

We first dropped in at the house of Kim Bong Wun.

The house was alive. Besides the family of his second son Yong Sam living in the same house, there, we found among the visitors, were his co-workers in the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill and the family of his son-in-law Pak Gwang Ju, rolling worker at the Kangson Iron Works. The visitors had come to make a *sebae* (New Year's greeting bow) to him.

He was very much satisfied. Last year he fulfilled his yearly production assignments six days earlier than his son-in-law, a worker boasting of his skill.

On top of it, his three-year-old granddaughter So'ng Hui gave him a modest *sebae*. "How happy I would be, if the family of my eldest son, an engineer living in the city of Sariwon, were also present here," he thought.

But he did not feel like casting reproof upon the eldest son and his family because the eldest son, without neglecting him, as in the previous year, had sent him a suit of clothes as a New Year's present as well as a New Year's card which also contained words of good wishes on behalf of his grandchildren.

The animated atmosphere of the room was marred due to grandchild So'ng Ho for a while. It was because So'ng Ho pulled his grandma by the skirt out of the room teasing her for a pair of skates which she had promised to buy when receiving *sebae* from him.

"Oh, I'm sorry. Deep in conversation, I've forgotten my promise."

Grandmother slapped her knees and followed her grandchild.

She seemed to be heartily satisfied.

Separated Kinsfolks

Jo'ng Ja Chon, worker at the Pyongyang Plastics Processing Plant, also lives in the apartment building. His wife, too, works at the same plant. The family had a guest from the countryside. He was Jo'ng's elder brother. He has come up to Pyongyang to spend a few days at his younger brother's before going to a holiday home for the peasants in the city's suburbs.

The guest went to a six-month old baby lying asleep in a soft quilt and looked fondly at it.

"Sun Ja, here is your uncle. What a sweet little one," uttered the guest, gazing into her face. Then he began murmuring to himself: "If your grandma is here with us, she would be very happy taking care of you."

"Where is her grandma?" I asked.

"In South Korea," the host Jo'ng Ja Chon, said with a sigh.

"I have three children, Gi Ho, Chol Ho and Sun Ja. They have not seen their grandma."

The atmosphere in the room became heavy. I pictured to myself an elderly woman in South Korea, who, hungry and full of cares, lives in a hovel.

We did not have a long talk. Yet the faces of all present in the room were saying that the tragedy of the territorial partition must be terminated at the earliest possible date. Each of us was fully determined to do more work in the New Year so as to pull down the artificial barrier bisecting our land, drive out of South Korea the American imperialists who are lording it over there, and thus hasten the advent of the country's unification.

Repair Worker's Plan

The front yard of the apartment house was bustling with a group of boys and girls going to the ice-bound river, with skates slung across their shoulders.

Meanwhile, there were to be seen three children coming back home from some place with their mother.

They were sons of Chae In Sok working at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machinery Plant in Pyongyang. From the talk these little boys were having with their friends playing in the yard, I learned that they had been to the Pyongyang zoo where they had presented biscuit crumbs to young exotic animals passing their first winter in Korea as their New Year's gift.

Presently, the children's father Chae In Sok appeared.

I went up to him and, after exchanging the New Year's greetings with him, asked him what idea he had at the outset of the year. Some time earlier, I had learned something about him from turner Kim Dok Bong who lives in the same apartment house and works at the same plant. At the end of 1966, Chae was awarded a special premium by the plant director for his device of a comprehensive testing machine for the switchboard.

"I'm studying a new method of minimizing resistance at the joints of telegraphic lines," he remarked.

"You're a machine repair worker, and telegraphy is not in your line, isn't it?" I asked him.

"If the railway is an artery of the national economy, telegraphy is its nerve, isn't it?"

Chae was not merely a machine repair worker. He was anxious to know everything about him and ready to do all he can for it. What is important in our socialist construction today is to effectively utilize the already-laid economic foundation and decisively raise quality in production and construction in all spheres. One of the important factors in this is technical innovation.

Repair worker Chae made up his mind to make more devices in the New Year than last year. Already he had some plans in his mind.

Their Case

Today, the second day of the New Year, a postwoman came round as usual. She was bringing with her a number of New Year's cards that had not arrived at the post office until the day before.

She was bringing with her many New Year's notes to Kim Sa Gol, head of the industrial art department of the Fine Art College. But he was not at home. Taking children with him, he went to see his wife now hospitalized for childbirth. He was probably waiting for a happy news.

"On holidays like today, he is often out," said the postwomen.

The head of the residential unit explained why he was not staying at home on holidays. Out of his professional interest, he visits public places where he can see which textile patterns and modes of clothes peoples prefer and see people wearing clothes with traditional classic patterns.

These days he is studying the question of modernizing *durumagi* and other national costumes in order to make them suit the aesthetic feelings of our contemporaries and convenient in the present-day life.

"If his wife were not hospitalized, he would about this time be certainly visiting a department store to see what textile patterns people like most."

By this remark, the head of the residential unit meant that, if it were not for his wife, Kim Sa Gol would have been out, not taking a rest himself.

There is another person in a similar case in this residential unit. She is Ri Gum Nyo, a saleswoman at green grocery.

The difference between the above-said head of the department and her, if any, is that she serves people on holidays.

I met her at a shop on the ground floor of the same apartment building in the shape of "ㅁ." Yet I had no chance to chat with her, for she was busy weighing apples, pears or persimmons for customers. It seemed that along this water front were many families who had not yet visited their relatives and friends. Also proof of this were an endless stream of pedestrians and a crowd of customers at the direct sale store on the opposite side.

People are not oblivious of what they should do. They visit their relatives and friends at the beginning of the New Year, remember their brothers in South Korea groaning under the jackboots of the Yankees and their friends abroad who are fighting for the nation's freedom and dignity.

The people in the residential unit whom I visited and the crowds of people on the streets were all resolved to start their work in the New Year with redoubled vigour.

Article by Soh Gum Ja
Photos by Kim Gwang Sa

↑ Jo'ng Ja Chon and his family members (left) in front of their apartment

← New Year's out-fit

The residential unit appearing in this article is located in the apartment building on the left ↓

Book-keeper Ri In Bok's family lives in this residential unit

Stage producer Ri Mun Sop and his daughters

Children getting themselves ready for a performance in celebration of the New Year's Day

Children flying kites

Hearts That Pulsate as One

IN Yonghung on Korea's east coast, a large-scale coal field is now being opened by young people, members of the League of Socialist Working Youth from various parts of the country. They came last November to take up the project.

The road leading to the Yonghung coal field from a small railway station went up and down and skirted hills with sparse stands of young fruit trees. I wished to know what a great change would take place there.

When I got to the miners' village, deafening noises greeted my ears. Here and there bulldozers were busy removing earth and the sound of power hammers was coming from a mechanic shop. Streams of lorries loaded with building materials were seen coming and going. Turret cranes were being installed here and there to

Young people opening up a coal mine in Yonghung

join in the "orchestra."

Director Jon Su Bok of the Coal Field turned out to be a veteran production commander. Furthermore, he was an optimist full of youthful spirit.

My first impression of him was that he was a man as youthful as the young workers. But surprisingly enough, he said:

"I thought that I was still young. But I am no match for the young people here."

Then he added lamentingly that the young constructors were pushing ahead with their development project so vigorously that he hardly could keep pace with them in organizing work and supplying materials.

Work was going on on three fronts—housing construction (construction of schools, day nurseries, a hospital, a rest home and public service facilities included), earth-removing and railway construction.

Last year the young constructors who had undertaken the laying of railways fulfilled their assignments more than 10 days ahead of schedule.

OLD RIVALS

Every young constructor at the railway construction site was in high spirits. Those who were excavating earth to lay the groundwork of a railway station were showing especially high spirits. They felt very proud of building the gateway to the coal field and to a future mining town of youth.

Among them were Kim Jong Ja, former weaver at the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill, and Ho Myong Gil, former press operator at the Ryongsong Leaf Tobacco Factory. They were vying with each other to do more work.

At the youth coal field they met for the third time. They met first in 1963 when the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sinuiju line was going on. Their socialist emulation started then. Ho Myong Gil was a famous shock worker. But he lost to Kim Jong Ja in the emulation that year. It was because he failed to dispose of the felstone and mortar supplied by her.

This girl from a textile mill grew into a skillful crane operator at the construction site. The following year, they met again at the construction site of the Pyongyang-Sinsongchon electrified railway. But, at that time, she was defeated by Ho Myong Gil who had become a high-speed drilling worker. In an important tunnelling project Ho and his co-workers finished their job two weeks earlier than the original plan.

Now they met again in Yonghung unexpectedly. The old "rivals" were making a bid for a win in their new emulation.

In recent years, there were many chances for the young people to display their collective heroism — at the construction sites of the Songnam and Hochon youth coal mines, of the Ganggye youth power station and of timber stations, etc.

Therefore, Ho Myong Gil and Kim Jong Ja were not the only old "rivals" meeting again at the construction site. Yang Tae Jong, Kim Man Hung, Hwang Chang Yon and many others also entered into socialist emulation with their old "rivals."

Those old timers were setting good examples to the "newcomers" who joined them in response to the call of the League of Socialist Working Youth. Here the newcomers were growing up and their will was being hardened.

AMBITIOUS YOUTHS

The night was wearing on at the miners' village. Snow was falling quietly outside.

Snow is falling on the ground
Where darkness has gathered.
Picturing a town of youth in
their minds,
The young hearts are awake till
late at night.

At the window of a spacious room of a hostel for the workers of the coal mine, a young man, in deep thought, was penning something. Another young fellow was busy writing the music to a song "The Yonghung Plain is My Native Land." Still other young man was rearranging the collected materials for his future novel. No one in the room went to bed, though it was late.

I recalled to my mind the director who was reproaching the dormitory-inspector for his failure to have the inmates retired to bed at the fixed time.

"You're sleepless boys, aren't you?"

"Your eyebrows grow white when you go to bed early in your youth," said Baek In Ha who was solving a certain complicated equation to prepare for the examination at the correspondence course of the Academy of Sciences. But those were not the only things that they had in mind. They were eager to sing the praises of the development of a youth colliery and record its history.

They had different ambitions and each of them, however, was associated with the birth of a new coal field.

Kim Guk Jo'ng and Gang Yo'ng Ja, designers from Sinuiju, worked at the foundation-laying site for a railway station in the daytime and preferred to take a stroll in the evening. This was not simply because they were engaged. They were now discussing problems related to the construction of a central heating system for the projected town of youth. They were linking their future married life with the rising miners' town.

A heavy machinery school was to open soon in this miners' town. Many young constructors were already pondering over their choice of subjects at the school — power-shovel, bulldozer or lorry. Since they were associating their future with the birth of a new colliery, they planted fruit tree saplings upon their arrival at the construction site, pledging themselves to grow up like those saplings.

BIRTH

Power-shovels of the earth-removing shop had already removed tens of thousands of cubic metres of surface earth.

"We can start excavating coal right away. Yet we're not in a hurry," said Kim Wu Yol, deputy chief engineer in charge of production.

They had a plan to keep earth-removing going one year ahead of other work. The vast plain around proved to have coal hidden under it. They had a plan of employing a large contingent of machines in this project.

Power-shovels, taken to pieces, were continuously arriving at the earth-removing shop.

We got into a truck of the transportation company bound for the railway station. The truck ran at full speed. The road had many a bend.

"It seems the road here in Yonghung is testing drivers."

"Do you mean the road is testing the will of us pioneers rather than our skill?" Driver Song Yong Gil chuckled.

The truck ran at the same speed.

"In June this year my truck, too, will be running along the broadened road. For the railway will be opened to traffic by then," the driver remarked.

I remembered what director Jon Su Bok had told me when I met him. He said that giant power-shovels, each of which is as big as a factory, would be coming when the railway opened to traffic.

The Yonghung youth colliery is looking forward to its birthday. The young people engaged in developing it were breaking through all difficulties and obstacles with the burning desire to hasten the day of recording the sign of another colliery on the map.

In Yonghung a new colliery, a new town and new socialist constructors were being born.

Son Ryong Sik

A Factory Welcoming the New Year

WITH many customers choosing goods for their New Year's gifts, shops are doing lively business.

Among those chosen by the customers are household electrical appliances.

I paid a visit to the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Plant, one of the producers of these goods, to know how much it plans to produce and what new articles it would add to the list of products in the New Year.

The plant stands surrounded by old poplars, willows and platans and many other trees.

At every corner of the plant was prevailing a happy mood of greeting the New Year. Members of the amateur art group were giving performance in the plant's clubhouse.

I met Kim Yo'ng Chae, director of the plant, who told me that production of household electrical appliances would markedly increase in the New Year and that their quality would improve and price would go down.

The workers of the plant had a good reason to be so happy greeting the New Year's Day. Everywhere I went — the clubhouse, dormitory and dining hall I saw happy faces. Last year they produced large quantities of household electrical appliances the equivalent of which would formerly have taken it a few years.

In the words of Kim Yo'ng Chae domestic electric appliances are made at a consumer goods shop, that is, a part of this plant.

The plant has also several other shops. These shops are as big in the scale of their production as ordinary factories.

I followed the direction in which the director pointed.

The structures each with a pine arch in front were, I learned, for different shops.

I went up to a pine arch and passed through it. Electric lights festooned on the arch for the New Year warmly greeted me.

At the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Plant

The shop I was visiting was one for electric motors. Before my eyes were handy motors for ma-

New Year's Eve

At the Korea-Cuba Friendship Plant

Amost jovous evening came for the employees of the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machinery Plant in Pyongyang.

At the factory club there was to be a workers' art performance and a mass dance in celebration of the New Year's Day and the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Employees flocked, group by group, to the club hall full of joy and in high spirits, for they had overfulfilled their production assignments for 1966.

The hall was soon packed to capacity with employees and their families.

The curtain rose with the choruses of Korean "Hymn to the Motherland" and Cuba's revolutionary song "July 26 March." A colourful programme prepared by workers themselves was presented on the stage.

Each number and piece selected at inter-workteam and inter-workshop amateur art contests won applause of the spectators.

A young girl worker, Kim Yong Hui, appeared on the stage and sang with a strong passion the Korean revolutionary song "Song of Red Flag" and the Cuban revolutionary song "Beloved Cuba." Her songs received encore and then the audience joined in chorus. The hearts of the people in the hall were with their Cuban brothers.

The audience was carried away by a collective recital of the poetry "Long live Cuban Revolution" given by members of the Kim Ryo Hae Chollima workteam. It reflected some phrases of a message addressed to the employees of the Chollima (Winged Horse) Shipyard in Cuba, which was adopted at an employees' meeting in honour of Cuba's Victory Day. Part of the phrases read: "We will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban brothers." "We, together with our comrades-in-arms in Cuba, will expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and Guantanamo and defend our countries" and "Motherland or death! We will win!"

The spectators noticed An Se Hak among his team-mates appearing on the stage. He is the operator of the machine named after Abel Santamaria, national hero of Cuba. This young worker volunteered to do the share of the Cuban national hero, in addition to his own, when the members of his workteam registered the hero as a member of their work-team in December 1964 and pledged themselves to live and struggle just as he had done. An was a participant in the battle on Height 1,211 during the Korean war and is now chairman of the branch of the League of Socialist Working Youth at the plant. The high revolutionary zeal he displays in production has always instilled a strong vigour into the minds of his fellow workers in their endeavours for higher output. He has become a standard-bearer in the battle for increased production. His workteam hangs a portrait of Comrade Abel Santamaria in the workshop and displays a Korean and a Cuban national flag on each machine. It has registered one innovation after another. It had overfulfilled by 4 per cent its yearly production assignments by the end of October.

An Se Hak, operator of the machine named after Abel Santamaria, national hero of Cuba

The poetry recital ended with the "Long live the Korean and Cuban revolutions!" On the breast of each performer was shining the badge of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea or that of the Young Communist League of Cuba.

Then on the stage was unfolded the mass dance "Onghoya." The whole club turned into a scene of joyful mass dance mingled with merry songs.

An ecstasy of joy and happiness was on the faces of the workers who chalked up brilliant results in their labour endeavours for the consolidation of the socialist system, for the prosperity of the country and for a new life, and who were greeting the year of 1967, a year of another victory.

Singing and dancing continued in the brightly-lit hall.

Pak Ung Gil

TARGET HITTERS IN NEW YEAR'S FIRST DAY PRODUCTION

Our working people have started a new battle to bring about a new upswing in both economic construction and defence building.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works are determined to achieve better results in production in the New Year.

In 1966 they increased the output of pig iron, steel, rolled steel and coke to 103.5 per cent, 100.1 per cent, 102.2 per cent and 102 per cent respectively.

In the first day's work of the New Year they topped their production assignments for steel and pig iron by 6.7 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively and exceeded their rolling and coking assignments by far.

Photo: The first work at open hearth No. 2 by the workers of the Chollima steel shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

chine-tools, electric motors for collieries, for irrigation and many other types of them.

These motors are not only in wide use at home but also are exported to foreign countries.

The pine arch at the entrance to the measuring instrument shop was different from those of other workshops. Besides electric lamps festooned, it was gaily decorated with neon signs in various colours.

This shop manufactures different sorts of measuring instruments for use in various branches of industry and in the fields of transport and communications. These measuring instruments are as famous as the electric motors made in the plant.

The director said that workers of the switchboard shop would be the happiest in the plant because they had exceeded their yearly production assignments by 43.4 per cent last year to rank first in the plant.

Last year this plant registered a marked progress in the production of various goods. It introduced into production 1,225 advanced techniques.

The plant has developed from year to year. It supplied equipment necessary for setting up new electric appliances factories. It is, therefore, called the "mother plant" by these new factories.

When I asked the director about the plan in the New Year, he said that more production installations of factory size would go into operation. This, needless to say, will bring about the widening of the variety of goods and the increase of their output.

The Pyongyang Electric Appliances Plant is making further progress, taking on a new look as a combined plant.

Pak Ju Sol

Hammer and Sickle in One Hand, Rifle in the Other

The entire people of Korea keep an alert and unrelaxing stand against the moves of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea for the provocation of another war.

They are striving now to arm themselves and convert the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

Worker-peasant militiamen carrying hammer and sickle in one hand and rifle in the other are ready to defend their country against any surprise attack of the enemy.

Photo: Worker-peasant militiamen under trial ing.

Toward New Explosion

South Korea in 1966

The citizens of Seoul encountered an unexpected event on January 1 last year. They received New Year's greetings from a "respectable man" from the United States.

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey who was making a round of visits to Southeast Asia from the close of 1965, flew to Seoul on the New Year's Day.

A year has passed since then, and now the people in South Korea have come to see clearly the true meaning of the New Year "wishes" given by this "visitor" from Washington.

They saw more South Korean youths sent to the Vietnam war after Humphrey's visit to Seoul. They also witnessed those "international conferences" whose holding in Seoul coincided with the frequent visits there of the bigwigs in the White House and the Pentagon taking up as the central issue the problem of forming a single "anti-communist" military bloc in Asia.

They sensed that after U.S. President Johnson said "war may break out in other regions of Asia (than Vietnam)" when he was visiting Seoul from the end of October to the beginning of November 1966, a tide of war was again surging upon the land of Korea.

These developments have led them to know who is giving rise to the tide of war, to think what they should do in face of these trials and behave according to their own judgement.

These were the contents characterizing the situation in South Korea in 1966. The intensified manoeuvre to start a new war in Korea as part of the frantic policy of war escalation of the U.S. imperialists, more "aid" to the U.S. in its Vietnam war in the form of additional dispatch of puppet troops, and the joining in the "anti-communist" military bloc serving the accomplishment of the U.S. policy in Asia — these were the main points in the developments last year.

Another noteworthy event in the developments last year was the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded in 1965 as the stepping stone and closer collusion between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in the military and political spheres.

In the course of these events the true nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a faithful puppet of the U.S. and a cheap tool of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia was clearly revealed to the whole world.

Rising War Tide

On March 20 last year a motion for additional dispatch of one regiment and one division of the "ROK army" to South Vietnam was rammed through the "national assembly" of South Korea and, on April 10, as the first stage of its implementation, a force of one regiment was shipped off from Pusan to South Vietnam by U.S. naval transports. Later, on August 28 the first and second batches of the "white horse unit" 20,000 strong left for South Vietnam. Then "military support unit," marines, airmen and "military civilians" followed. As a result, the number of South Korean puppet troops now in South Vietnam has reached 50,000.

Early in February last year the United States hastily instructed Pak Jung Hi to go on a Southeast Asian tour. According to the schedule mapped out for him by Washington, he left Seoul on February 7 and visited "Malaysia," Thailand and Taiwan. Everywhere he went, this traitor called for rendering "active assistance" to the U.S. war in Vietnam and forming a "collective security system." He also discussed the questions of convening a "Southeast Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" in Seoul in the summer of 1966 and, then, a "summit conference" as well as those of "economic co-operation" for the establishment of an "Asian common market" which would constitute an economic foundation for the concoction of an "anti-communist" military bloc.

This was part of America's scheme to form an alliance of "ASA," "SEATO" and "ANZUS" in Southeast Asia by knocking together such "ASA"- and "SEATO"-member states as Thailand and the Philippines and such "ANZUS" member states as Australia and New Zealand and inveigle into this "alliance" its satellites — Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and South Vietnam — so as to establish a single military bloc which would back its Asian aggression. Pak Jung Hi performed the role of a bugler in this scheme. A concrete outcome of this scheme was the "ASPAC" framed up at the "ministerial meeting" held in Seoul in June last year.

At that time The Washington Post called the "ASPAC" a "heir to the SEATO." To be more exact, the foundation for a "broader" and a little more "solid" military bloc than the "SEATO" was laid as a result of the "Seoul conference."

At the "Seoul conference" Japan played an "outstanding" part as the real behind director.

For the Japanese militarists seeking a short cut to their redomination of Asia, the "ASPAC" is a new medium which helps them strengthen their "leading position" as America's "senior agent" in Asia, which has paved the way for their advance to Asia.

Already last year the Japanese militarists delivered tanks and other military equipment to the Pak Jung Hi gang and rendered direct "assistance" in strengthening South Korea's military potentials such as railways, harbours and roads. And they established a "system of joint operation by the United States, Japan and South Korea" and, on the supposition of a "second Korean war," they stepped up in real earnest preparations for sending their troops to South Korea and launching offensive operations against North Korea, China and the Soviet Union.

Such machinations are, needless to say, a direct outgome of America's consistent policy of aggression in Asia and a part of its plan for war escalation.

The aim of Johnson's visit to Seoul late in October last year was to take concrete measures following the "Manila conference," namely, to urge the formation in Korea of a "second front" directly linked with the Vietnam war.

A clear proof of this has been furnished by the incessant, large-scale armed attacks committed by the U.S. imperialists against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line around the time of his visit to Seoul.

Last year the U.S. imperialists reorganized three of South Korea's reserve divisions into front-line ones, recruited men on an extensive scale for military service and expanded the puppet army and equipped it with new-type weapons. "Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missile units were set up in the puppet ground force, "F5A" fighter-bombers equipped with "Sidewinders" came to be used in the puppet air force and "rocket landing shins" were introduced in the puppet navy. At the same time, war exercises had been staged throughout South Korea almost every day.

Tens of thousands of young and middle-aged people of South Korea have been sent to South Vietnam to serve as U.S. cannon fodder. The elderly woman in this photo wails as she says good-bye to his son going to South Vietnam.

Natural Outcome

There was a "briquette riot" in South Korea between September and November last year.

The price of a briquette jumped from 8 won to 20 won early in November last year and then to 30 won. There was no briquette on sale on the market. Unable to endure the cold any longer, people rose up in a riot.

Dispatches from South Korea said that the drain on briquettes were attributable to the exhaution of raw materials for briquettes (anthracite) whose transport was interrupted last summer by the transport of the South Korean troops to South Vietnam and the sharply increased transport of war materials in South Korea itself.

The stepped-up war preparations in South Korea did not affect the production of briquette alone.

As of the end of November last year the amount of currency in South Korea rose to 74,000 million won, which exceeded the "year-end currency ceiling" set by the "USOM" by 9,000 million won.

To check the currency inflation, the Pak Jung Hi clique banned all banks from advancing money.

Last year's "budget" of the puppet government totalling 121,973 billion won was entirely for the strengthening of military potential. The direct military spending was 37 per cent greater than in 1965.

To meet the vast military expenditure the South Korean people bore the tax burden of an average of 3,500 won per head of the population. But this year, according to the budget, they will have to pay tax of 4,310 won for each head of the population and 21,590 won for each family (This is equal to five months' wages of a highly skilled worker who draws a wage of 4,000 won a month).

Sixty-eight per cent of the enterprises secure their funds from private money lenders at high interest owing to the drain on funds coming from the "retrenchment policy."

Money the peasants borrowed at usury amounted to 60,000 million won. The figure represents an increase of more than 20 times over the year before carrying into execution of the "first five-year plan."

It came to full light in its concluding year that "the first five-year economic development plan" (1962-1966) which was allegedly aimed at achieving "economic independence" and "modernization" of the economy was, in the final analysis, a clumsy camouflage to cover up their anti-popular policy.

It is openly criticized even within the ruling circles of South Korea that Pak Jung Hi's regime is a "regime plundering the masses, a regime that has plunged the people into dire straits" and that "the five-year plan has miscarried," according to a December 4, 1966 broadcast of Radio Dongyang from South Korea.

Another distinctive economic feature last year was South Korea's increased dependence on foreign monopoly capital.

Nearly 100 Japanese monopoly firms have penetrated into industry, transport, finance, banking and other leading economic branches. West German, Italian and British monopolies began to infiltrate into South Korea as members of the "International Economic Consultative Body for South Korea."

Except U.S. monopolies which have put the main economic lifelines of South Korea under their control, Japanese monopolies control 80 per cent of ship building and repairing, 100 per cent of vinyl chloride and bonded goods processing industries and 30 per cent of fibre industry, of South Korea.

The overall stagnation and acute crisis of the economy and the further worsening of the people's life are the natural outcome of the militarisation of the economy, economic dependence on foreign monopoly capital and the intensified plunder of the people.

Approaching Confrontation

Last December 17, the Seoul District Public Procurators' Office, applying the "anti-communist law," passed five-year penal servitude upon a man of an opposition party who was nominated for presidential candidate in the 1967 general elections.

The main reason is that his call for the North-South contact and exchange at a gathering runs counter to the state policy.

Earlier, on June 9, an opposition national assemblyman was attacked by terrorists in broad daylight in Seoul. The culprits were policemen on the active list.

Last year witnessed repeated cases of political terror. With the connivance of those who execute laws, many politicians were subjected to terrorist attacks. Press organs were assaulted and pressmen's houses were destroyed by explosives.

It is not fortuitous that the phrase "not the modernization of the state but the modernization of terrorism" has come into use in South Korea.

The United States and the Pak Jung Hi gang have strengthened offensive in all fields against the people in South Korea through the aggravation of tension for war provocation and the stepping-up of fascist oppression.

A series of events that happened in South Korea in recent years and in the previous year show that they cannot indefinitely maintain their fascist rule for aggression and treachery by means of intensified suppression.

The action of the Korean workers employed at U.S. organs in South Korea began at the beginning of last year and continued without letup.

On January 7 Korean guards employed at a U.S. army unit in Bupyong, Kyonggi Province, held a demonstration.

On January 12, Korean workers employed at the U.S. army agencies in the Inchon area for transport of fuel went on a sympathy strike. Timing with this, all the Korean workers employed at U.S. army organs, 30,000 all told, rose up in the struggle.

Transport workers in North Kyongsang Province, traffic workers in Seoul and Pusan and Korean workers employed at Japanese firms, workers in the Guam district rose up in strikes and labour disputes in succession. The wave of struggle spread to the coal mines, wharves, construction sites and fibre industry.

As of the end of November last year, cases of struggle of the South Korean workers were 37 per cent more than in 1965. Between 1965-1966, the number of workers involved increased from 260,000 to 560,000.

The fact that merits attention in the workers' struggle is: first, the struggle directly opposing the U.S. army was fiercely waged on an unprecedentedly large scale, second, in addition to economic demands they put forward such demands and militant slogans as the conclusion of "collective contract," freedom of trade union activities and opposition to suppression, and political nature of their struggle became

(Continued on Page 13)

Toward New Explosion

(Continued from Page 12)

prominent; and, lastly, their struggle became more active and the movements for strengthening the unity and solidarity among the workers became more pronounced.

The disclosure of the so-called "saccharine smuggling case by the Samsong Business Combine" last September roused the youth and students to action again.

Last year, too, the youth and students in Seoul and various parts of South Korea resolutely fought against Pak Jung Hi for nearly two months, holding high the banner of opposing dictatorship, of opposing reliance on outside forces and of opposing comprador capitalists, and shouting the slogans: "We oppose the interference in schools by the government authorities," "Down with the traitorous clique engrossed in smuggling" "We demand the immediate expulsion of Japanese firms," etc.

Last year broader sections of South Korean people came out more openly in opposition to the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam and in demand of the country's independent unification. This was one of the facts having most essential significance in South Korean situation.

"For whose Vietnam should the South Korean troops be dispatched?" "Why should our young men shed their blood?" "The time is gone when the question of Korea's unification could be handled by great powers," "Let us free ourselves from dependence on foreign forces and achieve the North-South unification as early as possible!"

Pak Jung Hi and his clique have failed to prevent such slogans reflecting the ardent desire of the people from appearing in South Korean papers all the year round despite the harsh persecution and pressure they resorted to by all available ways and means.

As years go by, antagonistic contradictions between the broader sections of the people on the one hand and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their masters, the U.S imperialists, on the other are becoming all the more acute. The situation has come to such a pass where both the United States and its Seoul puppets cannot but admit that their spurious slogans and gestures can no longer produce any effect.

They had no choice but to resort to a more undisguised, indiscriminate suppression of the people, having no time to use plausible vindications of tricks they elaborated to whitewash their crimes such as aggression, plunder, treachery and treason. This has naturally induced the South Korean people to get ready for a harder struggle against the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi and the U.S. imperialists standing behind them.

The conditions for an irreconcilable, ruthless, hostile confrontation between the people on the one hand and Pak Jung Hi and U.S. imperialism on the other are maturing.

Developments in South Korea last year proved this in various aspects.

At the present juncture, South Korea which has just seen 1966 out looks like calm. But, in fact, it is making a vigorous advance toward a new explosion.

— Pak Jong In

Terrorism Against Pressmen

A South Korean journalist of the daily **"Gangwon Ilbo,"** a certain Han, was attacked early on the morning of December 28, 1966 by some ruffians in military uniform, while carrying on his news coverage.

According to the South Korean **Hapdong Tongshin** on December 28, 1966, the reporter Han got punches on face from field officers and subaltern officers belonging to the 100th army unit while he was engaged in covering the scandal cases involving South Korean puppet army officers. Later, when he was asleep back at home, three CIC members of the puppet army came to his home and, saying they were from a police station, called him out and repeatedly stabbed him on the back of his head. The ruffians left on him five cuts before running away. The victim is reported to be in a serious condition.

On December 29, more than 50 disabled ex-servicemen illegally broke into the editorial office of the **Dong-a Ilbo** (one of the three influential newspapers in Seoul) and misbehaved themselves, destroying the property and committing violence upon the journalists, according to South Korean **"Dongyang Tongshin"** of December 29, 1966.

This violence was reportedly in reprisal for an article the paper carried about the embezzlement by the officials of the Association of Wounded Soldiers and Policemen. That day, the policemen ordered out to the scene, was reported to have taken no action.

The South Korean Journalists' Association warned that such behaviour was a menace to the "impartial activities of the journalists and an "open challenge to the public order."

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Oil Painting:

"CROSSING OF RAKDONG RIVER"

by Pak Byong Hun

The Rakdong River flowing through the south-eastern part of Korea has many stories to tell about the heroism displayed by the Korean People's Army in 1950 during the Korean war.

Numerous patriotic youths of Korea fought heroically in the severe battles on the Rakdong River for the liberation and unification of the country.

That is why the aspiration of the Korean people for the country's unification grows more ardent when they recall the Rakdong River.

The artist painted this picture on the basis of his vivid memory of the battles in which he himself took part.

He saw the patriotic spirit of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army in their brave crossing of the river by overcoming all difficulties and he noticed the true paragon of patriotism on the faces of those fighters.

The painter, however, did not confine himself merely to recording the exploits in the battles. He embodied in his picture the ardent desire of the soldiers for the country's unification.

The huge columns of water, the rising flames, the figures of the soldiers lit up by search-light and the strained situation tell how fierce the battle was and how firmly the soldiers were resolved to win it.

For the vivid portrayal of these, the painter made the best use of comparative effect between different colours.

Kim U Son

Desire of the 40 Million

Ri Sang Hyon

The New Year of 1967 is dawning. We, along with our friends, our comrades-in-arms in both construction and revolution, and our families, are ringing in the New Year full of smile and happiness. People of this country rise up and start the grandiose march of the New Year towards the acceleration of the country's unification at their respective posts of revolution.

The morning sun blazing like our hearts and fighting spirit peeps in warmly through every window of the flats lining the streets, casting its rays all over the world.

This is the 22nd New Year since our nation was split into North and South. The long pent-up feeling of missing of our dear ones make us feel all the more keenly that we should not leave this tragic situation alone any longer.

Now I think of a white-haired woman who may be drudging at cargo-working in South Korea.

She had two sons. The elder was serving in the Korean People's Army and the younger in the South Korean puppet army. It was the day following the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom. Fire ceased on all frontlines. The Military Demarcation Line was set up in the area of the Gachil-bong peak to divide the North from the South.

Our People's Army men waved their hands towards a hill on the opposite side of the Military Demarcation Line. Soldiers of the puppet army lost no time to throng to the People's Army soldiers. The People's Army men and soldiers of the puppet army gave cheers, hugged each other and even shed tears of joy. Theirs was a hug of warm compatriotic love and a hug of the brothers of the same blood. Our soldiers took cigarettes and confectionary out of their pockets and gave them to the South Korean soldiers.

At this sight an American officer wearing coloured spectacles trembled with anger. Eventually the Yankee whistled and madly yelled. American soldiers rushed down the hill and began to separate the puppet soldiers from our soldiers and take them to their positions. But two soldiers remained standing there on the Demarcation Line. They were the sons of the widowed mother. When South Korea was liberated by the People's Army, the elder brother joined the People's Army and the younger brother was dragooned into the puppet army during the temporary retreat of the People's Army. They had heard nothing of their mother.

The hearts of the two brothers who were tightly hugging each other beat as one. The elder brother gave a tighter and tighter hug to his younger brother.

"Tell mother I'm serving in the People's Army. We'll be able to meet again only when we drive the Yankees out of the country. Good-bye!"

The elder brother, clenching his fists, stared the Yankee officer in the face.

More than ten years have passed since then. Yet the words of the two brothers are still ringing in my ear. Then the words spread to every corner of the country appealing to the hearts of 40 million compatriots. We should put an end to the national tragedy and realize our aspiration for the country's unification. The compatriots in South Korea, too, must live under the bright rays of the genuine motherland that leads us to happiness and prosperity.

The Military Demarcation Line running across the middle of our country can never be America's frontier.

America will never be able to escape severe punishment for its aggression in other countries and the imposition of untold misfortunes upon the peoples of these countries.

The iron ranks united as one man to meet the honourable, great event of the country's unification are continuing their vigorous onward march.

The great, unbreakable might of the iron ranks has its root in our glorious traditions of the revolutionary struggle and the solid foundation of our life. This might has its source in the lofty indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who defeated Japanese imperialism, the lofty patriotism of our martyrs who gave their lives for the liberty, independence and unification of the country.

The strength of our closely united people is more powerful than the military power much vaunted by the Pentagon. We have in North Korea firm foundations of the national economy. And we command the international support of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Yankee officer wearing coloured spectacles as well as the whole of America may have heard what the two brothers said when they were forced to separate again on the Military Demarcation Line.

The wish of the two brothers is sure to be materialized.

We must do everything in our power to advance the day when 40 million compatriots can hug each other just as the two brothers did on the Military Demarcation Line and can rejoice over the country's unification.

This is my determination, and, I believe, the determination of all compatriots, on the New Year's Day.

Review of FILMDOM IN 1966

Round-Table Talk of Three Film Critics

Merited Artiste Cha Gye Ryong

Artiste Wu In Hui

KIM MYONG NAM — This is our first get-together in the New Year.

MUN UI YONG — Yes, we're meeting for the first time in the New Year. And what we have to talk about here shall naturally be related to the activities in the past year.

GYE HUN HYOK — This is a proper time for us to review a year's harvest in artistic creation.

IMPRESSIONS OF 1966

GYE HUN HYOK — If the year of 1965 was a year which saw the creation of many monumental films covering a whole epoch, such as "On the Path of Growth," "A Storm Season" and "A Story about the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment," the year 1966 can be called a year of fresh successes in delving into any one aspect of our people's life, raising definite problems and making new artistic explorations. We can mention by way of illustration "On the Rails," "The Homeward Way" and "A Party Member" queathed by parents to their children is not the property but the spirit and idea of devoting all to the country and revolution.

GYE HUN HYOK — "The Homeward Way" is a similar one. The hero, a war orphan, grows up in a doctor's family. He comes back to his home village for the defence of which his father laid down his life, and works hard to build up the farm village into a blossoming flower garden, carrying forward his father's will.

MUN UI YONG — That is a more profound expression of socialist patriotism.

KIM MYONG NAM — I think "The Jolly Stage" and "Green Old Age," too, are fine productions which show our people's optimistic life.

Critic Kim Myong Nam

MUN UI YONG — The laughter the hero excites eis. so to speak, a lovely one, not satiric. It's a good thing that production of such films assuming the aspect of light comedy has begun in real earnest in our country.

GYE HUN HYOK — Last year our films raised and solved a wide range of problems.

PROFOUND ARTISTIC PORTRAYAL

KIM MYONG NAM — Our success in film production last year was attributable to the harmonious blend of rich ideological contents and high artistic value.

MUN UI YONG — "A New Hill Over Which Mist Hovers," "On the Rails," "The Homeward Way," "The Family of Choi Hak Sin" have a high level of artistic value.

KIM MYONG NAM — I think the feature film "The Family of Choi Hak Sin" is a masterpiece having depth in its artistic portrayal. Choi Hak Sin was always concerned about the future of the nation and, at the same time, he once admired the United States and believed in the philanthropy and freedom of American style. How crafty the American appearing in this film is! He adopts a Korean name of Ri Chang Do and wears even durumagi (Korean overcoat). And Choi Hak-Sin, though acquainted with this Richard for several decades, has failed to see through the latter's true nature. During the temporary retreat of the People's Army in the Korean war, he comes to see that the U.S. army is not fighting for freedom but for aggressive purposes. The character and destiny of six members of Choi's family are also well represented.

Some people call this the downfall of Choi's family, but I regard it as the spiritual rebirth of his family.

DISTINCTIVE FACES

MUN UI YONG — I was once again impressed by producer Chon Sang In's skill when I saw the feature film "A New Hill Over Which Mist Hovers."

Whereas People's Artiste Pak Hak is good at creating the feelings which are delicate and natural, Chon Sang In distinguishes himself by his skill of bringing into relief the positiveness, revolutionary spirit and the current of the times.

KIM MYONG NAM — Producer Kim Yong, who was an actor himself, has newly distinguished himself as a light comedy producer.

Critic Mun Ui Yong

GYE HUN HYOK — A competent producer is skilful in discerning the inmost heart and distinctive features of actors. Excellent producers plus excellent actors — this guarantees the success of a film. Merited Artiste Cha Gye Ryong, as hero Go In Ho in the feature film "On the Rails," and Merited Artiste Ryu Won Jun as clergyman Choi in the feature film "The Family of Choi Hak Sin" have attained maturity in their acting.

KIM MYONG NAM — New star Ri In Suk, playing the part of heroine in the film "The Homeward Way," proved herself to be a star proficient in showing typically the cinematographic delicacy in facial expression.

MUN UI YONG — We can name many other movie stars who showed good acting. Among them are Wu In Hui who acted the part of heroine in the feature film "How Can We Repress Our Towering Indignation?" and Kim Wu Yong who performed the part of a ROK army captain in the feature film "The Family of Choi Hak Sin."

WRITERS' ETHICS

KIM MYONG NAM — All of our creative staff — producers, cameramen, film stars — gave full play to their artistic skill last year, I think.

GYE HUN HYOK — Close cooperation between the creative staff is a factor that contributed to the achievements scored last year. Producers and film stars helped the writers in the stage of scenario writing and the scenario writers came to the help of producers in the stage of film production. This is proved by the successful films.

MUN UI YONG — I consider that the experience accumulated on the spot is of great significance for writers and artistes.

GYE HUN HYOK — I had been to the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant for nearly three months last year and there I could see and sense how brilliantly our Government policies were being embodied in realities. I've taken, so to speak, spiritual nutriments abundantly.

KIM MYONG NAM — In fact, the role of us critics has also changed. Instead of merely criticizing the produced films, we critics actively participate in the whole course of creation beginning with scenario writing and give a helping hand to the creative staff. In other words, we go inside the cinema studio, instead of keeping away from it.

KIM MYONG NAM — I have gained self-confidence. I think that the Korean film world which has the tradition of the production of such a fine feature film as "Arirang" in 1926 and which has accumulated and seasoned its own strength under the people's government after the country's liberation, is moving ahead with full confidence.

GYE HUN HYOK — Yes, I think so, too.

Critic Gye Hun Hyok

MUN UI YONG — "The Portrait of Grandpa" treating of family affairs in our times, I consider, is a work of unique significance.

KIM MYONG NAM — That's true. This film made an aesthetic confirmation of the fact that the most precious thing to be be-

A still from the feature film "Breaking through Darkness"

A still from the feature film "In an Enemy-occupied Town"

20th Birthday of State Symphony Orchestra

A meeting in honour of the 20th anniversary of the State Symphony Orchestra took place in Pyongyang on December 30, 1966.

The meeting was attended by Ri Yong Ho, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ri Gi Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions and men in the fields of culture and arts in the capital.

Ra Hwa Il, Director of the Orchestra reviewed the glorious path his orchestra traversed in the past 20 years.

After the meeting orders and medals of the Republic were awarded to the members of the orchestra who rendered distinguished services in developing our musical art.

Workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant singing in chorus at the performance given by amateur art groups of workers in Pyongyang in celebration of the New Year's Day

Theatres on New Year's Day

THEATRES in the capital on the New Year's Day were all full.

Repertoires dealt with a variety of themes. Works staged were all revolutionary and optimistic and had national flavour.

To take music and dance pieces staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre for instance.

"Sword Dance," which stood out from others, is a folk dance handed down to us and is in praise of the heroic deeds of a warrior. People's Artiste An Song Hui gave vigorous and active character and perfect dance language to the dance in order to represent the fighting spirit of the Koreans.

Other music and dance pieces presented at the theatre, as the themes of group dances "Exploring Underground Treasures" and "The Song of Marines," male choir "The Flag of Big Haul," and female choir "Remember Soldiers All the Time" show, reflect our people's thinking of closely co-ordinating economic construction with defence upbuilding.

The Hamhung Drama Company put on the stage at the Moranbong Theatre drama "The Green Lawn" reflecting the ardent desire of our people. This drama gives a truthful picture of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the country's unification.

The artistes of the National Drama Theatre presented "A Star over Saigon" depicting the life of Nguyen Van Troi, the hero and patriot of Vietnam.

"Azaleas Blooming under Fire" describing the noble character displayed and distinguished services rendered by a woman army surgeon during the Patriotic War of Liberation, new acrobatics feats and full-length puppet show "The Song of Mountain Birds" were staged respectively at the Pyongyang Theatre, the National Acrobatic Theatre and the Puppet Theatre.

Feature films including "The Jolly Stage" and "The Morning Star" and technicolour film "Our Footballers" and other documentaries were on the screen at the cinema theatres in the capital.

Women Volleyballers Bid for World Cup

The Korean women volleyball team applied for the participation in the 5th World Championships in Tokyo.

The Korean women volleyballers have distinguished themselves in international games in recent years.

An "Upset" in Women's Volleyball

When the Korean women volleyball team beat the Soviet combined team in Pyongyang in September 1966, the foreign press described this victory as an "upset" in the women's volleyball world. The Korean players won all the three games.

The Soviet combined women's volleyball team known as a world top-notch, won the title of European championship in 1963, came second in the Tokyo Olympics in 1964 and won the gold medal in the international games in Tbilisi in 1965. Two years ago it beat the Korean team 3:1, but it was the reverse in September last year. The Korean players gave a brilliant performance, keeping the upper hand throughout the games.

Referring to this match, Funayama, manager of the Japanese women's volleyball team, said: "Three wins in three games. The set scores show that the Korean team defeated the opponents on its merits. Surely another tough rival has emerged."

Oleg Chekhov, head coach of the Soviet combined team, remarked: "All Korean players fought well in a spirit of self-sacrifice and stopped opponents' drives with high skill. They also displayed fine team work and skillfully saved difficult serves."

Rapid Progress

The past few years have witnessed rapid progress of volleyball sports in Korea.

It was in 1955 that the Korean volleyball team made its international debut at the world youth and students' festival in Warsaw.

Korean women players took part in the world championships in Paris in 1956 for the first time.

Since that time, they competed with the teams of the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, Democratic Germany and other Asian and European countries. In 1964 the Korean team qualified for the Tokyo Olympics in the Asian regional eliminations.

The Korean women's team defeated the Japanese team 3:1 at the International volleyball contests in Tbilisi two years ago.

Giving the reason for the speedy progress of women's volleyball in Korea, the coach of the Korean team said: "The success is due to the development of original tactics and technique suitable to the physique and constitution of Koreans and to the cultivation of their staunch fighting will and sense of unity. It is also due in a large measure to the mass foundation of volleyball in Korea."

The history of volleyball is not short in Korea, but like other sports it could not develop at the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It was able to develop only after the liberation of the country.

The Korean Volleyball Association came into being right after the liberation in 1945. The popularization of mass sports has accelerated the development of volleyball.

Promising Girls

The members of the Korean women's volleyball team have different occupations and are all winners of the title of "master of sports."

On the court they are bold and uncompromising. But they are entirely different outside the field. Their coach calls them an "optimistic group."

After hard training, they spend their spare time in a cultural way. They go to libraries, theatres and art exhibitions.

On Sundays, they get together and enjoy chamber music, each playing one instrument.

They are all unmarried, and are naturally full of dreams.

Now they are going through hard training for the title of the coming world championships.

Nam Min Sa

Table Tennis Matches with Soviet Team

At the end of last year, men and women table tennis players of the Pyongyang youth team and the combined team of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union met twice for team events in Pyongyang.

The first encounter took place on December 18 last year when the Pyongyang youth team fielded for the men's team event Pak Sin Il, Kim Chang Ho and Kim Yong Sam, who won the day by the score of 5:2. On December 25 when the men's contesting teams met for the second time, Korea's Pyongyang youth team was represented by Kim Chang Ho, Gang Nung Hwa and Jong Ryang Ung, who scored a 5:3 victory.

The visiting Soviet team fielded Amelin, Komozhkov and Sarhayan on both occasions.

The results of the matches are as follows:

First encounter:
Pak Sin Il: Sarhayan 2:0
Kim Yong Sam: Amelin 1:2
Kim Chang Ho: Komozhkov 2:0
Pak Sin Il: Amelin 2:1
Kim Chang Ho: Sarhayan 2:0
Kim Yong Sam: Komozhkov 0:2
Kim Chang Ho: Amelin 2:0

Second encounter:
Jong Ryang Ung: Sarhayan 1:2
Gang Nung Hwa: Amelin 2:1
Kim Chang Ho: Komozhkov 1:2
Jong Ryang Ung: Amelin 0:2
Kim Chang Ho: Sarhayan 2:1
Gang Nung Hwa: Komozhkov 2:1
Kim Chang Ho: Amelin 2:0
Jong Ryang Ung: Komozhkov 2:1

In the women's team event, Soviet players Glinberg and Rudnova won the matches 3:0 on both occasions.

In the men's singles Pak Sin Il was placed first and the second and third places went to Kim Chang Ho and Kim Yong Sam respectively. Kim Yong Sam and Gang Nung Hwa won the men's doubles. Soviet women players carried off first, second and third places in the women's singles. They also won the women's doubles.

The men players of both teams showed a different playing styles. In general, Korean players chiefly employed fast forehand and backhand strokes from middle and short distances and the Soviet players relied on back-and-forehand drop-shots from a short distance plus sudden assaults.

But the Koreans players succeeded in holding the opponents in check by applying the tactics suited to the occasions.

Speedskating Competition

A speedskating competition, held on December 22-23 last year on Taku Bujon, drew over 60 entrants from the February 8th team, the Moran-bong team and the Jagang and Pyonggang provincial sports training centres.

Three skaters including Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa renewed the national records in three events. The Moran-bong team registered good results. Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa and Pak So'ng Hun respectively rewrote the national records in the women's 1,500 metres and in the men's 10,000 metres and were placed first.

Pak So'ng Hun was the first in the all-round standings for men and Han Yo'ng Sok was the runner-up. Han Pil Hwa came first in the all-round standings for women.

Meanwhile, newcomers also made good showings.

National Dance Theatre 20 Years Old

The National Dance Theatre celebrated its 20th birthday on December 28, 1966.

Jong Dok Won, Deputy-Director in charge of art affairs of the theatre, delivered a report at the celebration meeting.

At the gathering Ri Yong Ho, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred Orders and Medals of the Republic on the workers of the Theatre who had rendered their distinguished service by displaying their enthusiasm and creative wisdom in the creation of national dances.

For Mutual Benefit, On Equal Basis

RINGING in the New Year 1967, I, on behalf of all the traders in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wish a Happy New Year to our dear friends, the trading firms in various countries that have business relations with our country as well as to the traders who are interested in entering into business relations with us.

In 1966 Korean traders made successful contacts and carried out business transactions with many traders abroad.

Particularly, the visits of our government trade delegation to Cambodia, Burma, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, our trading business delegation's visits to Ceylon, Singapore, Iraq, Kuwait, Tanzania, Algeria, France, Sweden, Norway and Denmark and the visits to Korea of businessmen from France, Britain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Iraq, Japan and Hong Kong proved beneficial in deepening the understanding of each other's markets and trading customs and offered us chances for exploring the possibilities for expanding business relations.

As a result, the amount of our country's trade in 1966 surpassed by far the figure for 1965 which was 7.8 times that in 1954.

A steady trend in our export in recent years has been that the share of raw materials decreases and that of the manufactured goods increases.

In 1965 raw materials accounted for 42.7 per cent of our export items and manufactured goods 57.3 per cent.

Export of machine-tools showed an increase of more than 12 times compared with 1960.

The results of our foreign trade were also good in 1966.

This increase in our export was possible thanks to the growth of our independent national economy and the steady increase of our industrial production.

The value of industrial output in 1965 increased by 42 times compared with 1946.

In the New Year, we will make further efforts to expand and develop trade with all countries which are desirous of maintaining good relations with us on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, irrespective of the difference in social systems.

In conclusion, I wish once again our friends abroad happiness and fresh successes in their work in the New Year.

GYE UNG TAE
Chairman
of the Korean Committee for
Promotion of International Trade

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